

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Thursday, -- February 3, 1863.

Our Sessions. -- If our columns are somewhat barren of editorials to-day, the reader must attribute the circumstance to the fact that we have introduced upon our sanctum table a new pair of scissors. Our old faithful pair, which for seven years has clipped sentiment and song and wit and philosophy for the gratification of our readers, broke down yesterday, and the temptation to install the new ones into their office seemed irresistible.

A Good Idea.

A bill is in preparation by certain influential members of Congress, changing the punishment of the officers away from duty, from simple dismissal from service, which many of them are glad to have, to reduction to the ranks, thus compelling them to serve out the full term of their enlistment in the capacity of privates. It is proposed in the same law that deserters who shall be caught and brought back to their place, shall not be mustered out of the service, but shall then be compelled to serve an additional term to make up for what they lost by desertion.

The country will hail such a movement with gratification. It is not the soldier alone who bears the burthen of this war. While the soldier braves the dangers of the field and endures the hardships of the camp, the citizen bleeds at every pore in the way of taxation to sustain the war and for the support of families who would otherwise be destitute. There is a mutual responsibility between the soldier and citizen, and there should be a mutual reliance upon each other. The citizen would be censurable in the highest degree if he neglected or refused to perform his office. The soldier, and especially the officer of rank and high pay, is no less censurable for neglecting or shirking duty. If the citizen refuses or neglects to pay his taxes for the support of the Government, his property is seized and sold. If an officer refuses or neglects to perform his duty or attempt to shirk, he should be reduced to the ranks. We like this leveling process -- it is democratic, as the term is understood in its primitive sense. Such a law will work almost miraculous changes in the army. A faithful performance of duty or a reduction to the ranks -- that's the true doctrine!

The Chippewas and the Rebels.

The Lake Superior Chippewa chiefs en route for Washington, under charge of Agent Webb, during their stop in Chicago, had a "talk" with the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. A motley crowd gathered around them, when New-gaw-mah, doubtless thinking the rebels were "gone-ers," addressed them as follows: "You have been fighting against our Government. Why do you do this? Has not your Great Father given you every thing you asked him for? He gives to the pale faces and the Indians plenty to eat, and good clothes to wear. He makes good laws for the best government of all. He makes the law for the many -- for all his people, not to suit a few. You have been fighting to break up this government, like the bloody Sioux. It is better that you stop fighting, and lay down your arms and come back and be brothers again. If you will think with your honest thoughts about your country, you know you are wrong. If you feel as if you must fight, then come and join the United States army and fight for them. Look at our clothes, and then look at ours. Our Great Father feeds and clothes his men well, and the reason you are so hungry and cold is because you are fighting against us. Think what I tell you, and stop making war against this Government."

The chief was listened to with marked attention by the more intelligent and reflecting, but of course brought a derisive laugh from others who could not appreciate the force of his arguments.

A Scene.

A few days since Mr. Mitchell, member of the House from this county, and who, by the way, is one of the most industrious and influential members of the House, introduced a resolution endorsing the recent emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, which resolution was read to the honorable body by the clerk. The reading finished, it was moved by the distinguished member from Ramsey, Mr. Brislin, that the resolution be "referred to a committee of three African citizens." Slowly rising to his feet, and in a style peculiar to "Mitch," the author of the resolution approved of the motion, "but would beg to add that of the committee named it was his request that the gentleman from Ramsey should be the chairman!" It is needless to say that this reparte brought down the house, while the gentleman from Ramsey had nothing further to say on the subject.

It is unnecessary to add that Trisbin subsided.

Wood is \$40.00 per cord, and the supply of coal entirely exhausted in the city of Nashville. Houses are lying torn down and used to supply the want of firewood.

A Maine Man on Disloyalty.

To the Editor of the Stillwater Messenger:

As I know your worthy and loyal paper has some circulation in the State of Maine, allow me through its columns, to say a word or two in relation to a traitorous paper I received last evening, mailed in the town of Pembroke, of that State. The paper purports to be printed at Machias, the county seat of Washington county, in which county I was born and reared, and in which I always resided until thirteen years ago, when I removed to this State.

I never could have fancied anything so black and damning issuing from that noble old county. It breathes secession in every line, and yet has for its motto the hypocritical words: "Our Home, Our State, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

I will give you a specimen, which is not a thousandth part as black or vile as other articles, but I select it for its brevity.

"The only token or sign of approbation of the negro proclamation of Mr. Lincoln exhibited in Machias on New Year's, was the flag hoisted on the Custom House. The officials have to obey the mandates from the oligarchy at Washington, whether they have any conscience in the business or not!"

That a man can publish such a sheet in that patriotic old county, which bears the name of the Father of his country, and go unchallenged is what puzzles me. I can come to but one of two conclusions: viz: That the loyalists are all absent in the army, fighting just as traitors as the editor thereof; or that they are fast retreating in loyalty.

But where are all the loyal ladies of our former acquaintance? If they have not all stepped out, we predict for the rebel editor a short life and full of trouble.

In the days of Washington, for the twentieth part of the treason contained in this Machias Union, a traitor would have been cannon and a cannon and fired into a cannon swamp.

H. A. CANNAN.

Stillwater, Minnesota, Feb. 1, 1863.

Loyalty Triumphant at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26. -- The exciting and protracted contest for Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature, at an end. Callioott, of Brooklyn, the War Democrat candidate, was elected this morning.

Mr. Callioott on taking the chair returned thanks for the honor, stating that an organization could not be effected without compromise, and for that reason he felt bound to accept the nomination, that his actions would refute the slanders heaped upon him, and while he professed continued fidelity to the Democratic party, he should discharge his duty faithfully and impartially.

The House then proceeded to the election of other officers, and all the Republicans were elected -- Mr. Callioott voting with them.

"A Chip of the Old Block."

At the Union Society in Cambridge College, England, there was recently a public debate on American affairs, in which a son of Lord John Russell and Mr. Trevelyan spoke against the Union cause, and in support of the rebellion. A son of Edward Everett, who is a student at Cambridge, followed in defense of his country and Government, and an English clergyman, who participated in the debate, writes:

"After him got up young Everett, who, by-the-by, is considered one of the most distinguished men in Cambridge, the whole house against him, but perfectly cool and collected. He took Trevelyan's speech to pieces point by point, used him up bit by bit, till the whole house was slowly turned in his favor, and he had it all his own way. It was a great success, and marks him as one that will surely distinguish himself sooner or later. He will take his degree in January, and will then, I think, go to America. Look out for him."

Vicksburg.

The Federal forces are for the third time before Vicksburg, and this time to win the point. The Mississippi is to be opened, and that by the instrumentalities of the very flower of the Western troops, led by generals who will hurt the enemy at any and all available points. Nigger-eating and negro rendition are of the past. On the contrary, the blacks are being freed and largely recruited both for our land and flotilla forces.

The President has placed his signature to the bill for the emission of an additional \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes, to pay off the soldiers, and accordingly the paymasters who have for weeks past been tarrying in Washington, are now loaded down with "greenbacks." Of the sum named, \$250,000 have been sent to the pay department at St. Paul, for the use of the troops in this State.

Mr. Cameron has pronounced Boyer's story as to his attempt to bribe him (Boyer) an unmitigated falsehood. He is to testify before an investigating committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which has been raised to look into the matter. Cameron has asked the War Department to assign him to the command of an African brigade.

This Morning's News.

The telegraphic dispatches to the morning papers are full and interesting to-day -- too full to allow us to give a complete resume. We condense the most important reports.

All accounts agree in announcing a terrible conflict as impending at Vicksburg. The Governor of Mississippi has called out the militia of the State to defend the city. The rebels estimate our force at 80,000. We have taken possession of Warrenton, twenty miles below Vicksburg, with a force from below. Our transports occupy two miles of the levee above and below the mouth of the Yazoo, and our gunboats are within three miles of the city.

Fuller accounts of the fight on the Black water show it to have been more of an engagement than at first reported, but we were victorious.

Burnside has been offered a command embracing North and South Carolina. He has thirty days to decide whether he will accept.

The news from Galveston is highly exciting. Our forces have attacked the city, and probably we have recaptured it before this time.

News from Southern papers is very interesting, the most important of which relates the capture by our blockaders of a British steamer with a very valuable cargo.

Advices from Havana give accounts of a battle at sea and the destruction of a vessel supposed to be the pirate Oviato. John Morgan is crossing the Cumberland with a view of again invading Kentucky.

The House Military Committee have decided to report against granting \$350,000 to this State for expenses incurred in the Indian war, but will favor the original amount of \$250,000.

News of Sunday.

The late cavalry raid in Virginia has proved a greater success than was at first anticipated.

We are indebted to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, for the clearest statement of the object of the war yet known. It states it to be for a "Government of Southern States recognizing African Slavery as an institution ordained by God."

A report from the Court appointed to investigate the Galveston disaster shows that 110 of the crew of the Harriet Lane were captured, which reduces the loss of life which was given in the former statement.

The prospect for immediate emancipation in Missouri is favorable.

The power of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in times of rebellion, is to be fully tested in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Copperheads will probably resolve to abolish the Judiciary if it decides adversely to their holds.

A storm still holds the army of the Potomac stationary.

The bill for arming negroes is still under discussion in the House, and is the leading feature in the Congressional report.

Our Southern news by way of Cairo, is highly important. Gen. Grant and McClelland have united their forces and ere this time are probably attacking Vicksburg. The rebels have increased their preparations for holding the city, and a terrible and bloody conflict is looked for.

The rebel Gen. Forrest considers a gun and a few horses and mules a sufficient compensation for the loss of two hundred men and consequently claims a victory.

Gen. Bragg has issued a boasting order to compensate for his defeat at Murfreesboro.

Gen. Van Dorn is supposed to be moving on Memphis.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal* contains an accurate budget of news from our army. It denounces Gen. Sullivan for seizing all the bacon in Jackson except two weeks' supply for each family. The citizens in Jackson are becoming alarmed at the prospect of starvation. Many actual necessities of life are obtained with difficulty.

The Cumberland river has been cleared of guerrillas and Rosecrans is amply provided with supplies.

There are six thousand bales of cotton at Brownsville, Texas. It is selling for twenty-five cents a pound.

The rebel Congress is engaged in discussing the wholesale murder of Federal officers advocated by Jeff. Davis in his message.

Mr. Root of Tennessee has offered resolutions providing for the appointment of Commissioners to Washington, in order to throw the responsibility of continuing the war entirely upon President Lincoln.

It is proposed to extend the conscription act so as to include all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

An attack upon Lexington (Mo.) by rebel guerrillas is anticipated.

Missouri is getting about tired of the guerrillas and vigorous measures are being adopted to exterminate them.

Some of the Chicago Copperheads attempted to raise a disturbance while the rebel prisoners, captured at Arkansas Post, were passing through that city to Camp Douglas. An attempt was made to rescue the prisoners but it did not succeed.

The Chicago *Times* has been excluded from sale on the Galena and Chicago railroad. This secession organ will find its level eventually. -- *Union*, 1st.

State Printer.

FREDERICK DRISCOLL, editor of the *Union*, it will be remembered, was elected Incident Printer for both Houses of the Legislature at the commencement of the present session. On last Wednesday the same gentleman was elected State Printer, so that the *Union* office now enjoys the entire public patronage of the State, which will give the paper a position and permanency which would otherwise have required a long time to attain.

We congratulate Mr. Driscoll upon his good fortune; and we congratulate the Republican party in once more having a central organ which will be conducted with ability and fairness, and one which cannot be diverted from its high position to the mere organization of a single man or a single idea.

ATTACK ON THE GUNBOATS. -- The Nashville *Union* of the 25th says that our gunboats which escorted the fleet of transports which left on the 23d inst., were fired on by a rebel battery at Bettystown, above the Shoals, that evening. This verifies the report by telegraph, as the fleet approached the battery, the rebels opened fire upon it. The gunboats returned the fire with effect, killing seven of the rebels, wounding others, and taking the three guns composing the battery. The rebels were driven off. They numbered, it is supposed, seven or eight hundred. Several shot struck the transports during the fight, but no serious damage was done.

"The Sioux War" -- A Timely Article.

The *Continental Monthly* for February contains a very interesting narrative of the Sioux massacre and campaign of 1862, from the pen of John C. Nicolay, Esq., Private Secretary to President Lincoln. Mr. Nicolay was on a visit to Minnesota during the month of August, and has compiled his paper with great accuracy. Referring our readers to the pages of the above named journal, we transfer the closing paragraphs of the article to our columns, which have some significance upon the question of Indian removal:

"The future disposition of the Indians of the State of Minnesota is one of the most perplexing and important questions of the day. In their present location, the best of race engendered by the insurrection will only die with the generation that witnessed its beginning. Humanitarian impulses and humanitarian duties are forgotten in the fierce thirst for private vengeance. With one voice the people of that State demand the removal or the extermination of their dangerous neighbors. But whether shall they go? The swarming tides of civilization encompass them on the east, the north and the south; and the only other avenue, the west, is guarded by the wolf, starvation."

It is proposed by some to colonize them on the island of Isle Royale, in Lake Superior; by others, to purchase some small West India island and transport them there, where tropical nature will feed them without expense to the Government. Perhaps the more practical measure would be to gather all that remains of the red race into one territory, to establish a more thorough guard, to strip them of their arms, and to subject them to a stricter and more absolute government, which should compel them to assume gradually the duties and customs of civilized life.

A bill passed the Senate on Monday last, providing that thirty thousand dollars be appropriated for a protection of emigrants by overland routes to the States or Territories on the Pacific.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, provided that ten thousand dollars of it be applied to the protection of emigrants, en route from Fort Abernethy by Fort Benton.

Col. John A. Washin ton, who was killed in the rebel service in the early part of the war, left property in Chicago valued at \$30,000. Richard B. Washington, by G. R. H. Hughes, his attorney, applied for a probate of the will in Cook county, which was objected to on the ground that the property was properly subject to confiscation.

The roof of the market-house in Palmerville, O., was demolished on Saturday, the 24th, by the great weight of snow upon it. Seven persons who were in the building were killed, and many others wounded.

The iron-clad Monitor gunboat Weehawken, concerning whose safety there was some fear, rode out the terrific gale of Wednesday, and safely reached Hampton Roads. This storm establishes the sea-worthiness of these iron-clad boats, as waves thirty feet high rolled over her deck.

From Vicksburg through Rebel Sources.

New York, Jan. 30.

The Petersburg, Va. *Express* contains the following dispatch from Frederickburg, of the 23d inst. We have the following dispatch from Vicksburg, Jan. 23d: We have trustworthy intelligence from above that a great Yankee flotilla consisting of sixty gunboats and transports has passed Greenview, Miss., coming down. We are ready.

Hon. A. G. Chatfield was complimented with the democratic vote of our locality for U. S. Senator. The compliment was warmly bestowed. -- *Chatfield Democrat*.

"Worthily bestowed" on the ground that small favors are thankfully received, we suppose.

Despondency in the South.

Rebel private correspondence recently captured, does not picture the situation of the South in the glowing colors in which it is made to appear in Northern journals of Southern proclivities. George N. Sanders, writing from Atlanta, Ga., under date of Dec. 11th, says to his son Reid, urging the forwarding of supplies from Europe, "We want success, or we must die."

A Southern lady, writing to a friend in Europe, says:

"Isn't this a terrible war? We are heartily tired of it, and as yet no prospect of peace. I wish we were all with you. Richmond is very much altered, and there is the greatest spirit of extortion among our once liberal and hospitable people."

By all means stay in Europe until there is a much better state of things existing in this country. This is my parting word of advice, and prompted by good reasons.

Among the letters captured at Murfreesboro, when our troops possessed the city, was one from Tippah county, Miss., addressed by Samuel Aguan to Mr. James F. Craig, a private in company B, 52d regiment Mississippi Volunteers, from which we make the following extract:

"Things are evidently going against us here. The tide of misfortune, commencing with the unsuccessful attack on Corinth, has not turned yet."

He then enumerates their successive retreats, and says they are discouraging the people. He speaks of the large numbers of slaves who are continually escaping from his neighborhood to the Yankee lines, and mentions a plot for an extensive stampede, which was "nipped in the bud." A white man named Cobb was the leader of the fugitives, and he had been arrested and was to be hung in a few days.

Another letter taken at Murfreesboro, was from Mr. W. A. Davis, of Mississippi, to his son in the confederate army. It is dated Dec. 10th. We extract the following:

"I do not know that it is proper, but I will venture how to give you my views as to the success of the South, and in a word, they certainly are extremely gloomy at present; indeed, if there is any chance at all, I must see it, and feel to regret very much that so many are kept out suffering."

It may be that I am premature in this, but I do not see any possible chance for the South except some extraordinary circumstance should occur to favor us, and that you know we have no right to expect. I have lost confidence in our leaders, particularly in Congress. The course they pursue, or rather the laws they pass, I think well calculated to ruin any people, particularly under such trying circumstances as these. The acts of Congress that I particularly object to are the sending a man home because he owns twenty negroes, instead of pressing him, negroes and all, into the service, and then the refusal to raise the colored men under such circumstances."

The Assembly of New York has been the scene of great excitement during the contest for Speaker; but we question if anything that has occurred equals the following episode in the proceedings of Saturday:

During Mr. Field's remarks, the Clerk was absent from his seat and from the chamber for a few minutes. A motion was made to place Mr. Saxton Smith in the chair temporarily.

Mr. Smith not being present, a motion was made that Judge Don should take the Chair during the absence of the Clerk.

Great confusion now ensued when a motion was made by several Democratic members that Mr. Murphy should take the Chair, and the motion was carried by its movers.

Mr. Murphy immediately assumed the Chair.

A scene of fierce excitement then ensued. The Republican and Democratic members rushed to the front of the desk, the former shouting, "Come down, you secessionist," and others crying out, "Stand up for your rights," while the friends of Murphy rallied to his side.

Mr. Post placed one hand to his breast pocket in a threatening attitude, as if about to draw a revolver, while he held a stick in the other hand.

Several other members also placed their hands in their pockets, apparently about to draw their weapons.

After the most intense excitement, when it seemed as if bloodshed seemed on the point of being inaugurated, the Clerk reappeared, and after further shouts and exclamations, Mr. Murphy gave way to the Clerk, who again took his seat when order was restored.

Look at this, ye fair skateresses of Minnesota. On the afternoon of the 21st ult., Miss Eliza Hayes, of Great Falls, N. H., skated from the Cocheco railroad wharf, Alton, to the Weirs, about twenty miles, in less than three hours. She is the first lady who has ever skated the whole length of Lake Winnipigosee.

Hon. A. G. Chatfield was complimented with the democratic vote of our locality for U. S. Senator. The compliment was warmly bestowed. -- *Chatfield Democrat*.

"Worthily bestowed" on the ground that small favors are thankfully received, we suppose.

Decisions in Pension Cases.

1. A soldier discharged on account of a disease under which he was laboring when he entered the service is not entitled to a pension.

2. Actual rank in the line regulates the amount of pension, and not the brevet rank.

3. This rule applies to aid-de-camps, adjutants and others.

4. All invalid pensions commence from the time of completing the military service.

5. A widow's or minor child's pension commences from the time of the death of the husband or parent.

6. If any injury results from the fault of the soldier, he is not entitled to a pension.

7. No one, while in receipt of pay or emoluments as an officer or soldier of the army can be placed on the pension list. The pension will not commence until the party is discharged.

8. A minor disabled in the service does not lose his right to a pension, although he may subsequently have been discharged because of his being under age.

9. A seaman was taken prisoner, and attempted to escape, for which he was severely punished by the enemy, and thereby disabled. It is held that the disability was contracted while in the line of his duty, and for which he is entitled to a pension.

10. The pension of a minor child ceases on arriving at the age of sixteen years.

The Money Market.

Gold in New York, on Tuesday, advanced to 55. The Chicago *Tribune*, remarking on this advance, says:

Prudent men and all patriots hold their breath and ask what is to be the end of all this. We heard it suggested to-day that the present rapid appreciation was owing, in a measure at least, to the putting up in margin at the command of the Wall street Copperheads, in order to run up the price of gold to a figure that would absolutely bankrupt the Government. How much truth there may be in the surmise we know not; but it must be confessed that matters look sufficiently squally, whatever be the real cause to which the present condition of affairs must be attributed. Did we suppose it would do the least good we would cry out again and again, "God save the banks," it is the only thing that can save us.

The launch of the *Ledgh*, Ericsson's battery, which took place at Chester, Pa., on the 26th, makes all the nine monitors afloat. The only one not in a state of readiness is the *Nantuxet*, and that has just launched. In addition to these the *Kankakee* and *Roonoke* are now approaching completion.

Emancipation in Missouri -- The Project of the President to be.

New York, Jan. 31.

A special Washington dispatch states that the project is the Senate, which has recommended the Missouri Emancipation bill, will limit the amount of appropriation to \$10,000,000 as suggested by Norvell and fixed by the House and will require the abolishment of slavery immediately.

Henderson's project finds but little favor.

The *Times* special says the Administration are engaged through eminent counsel in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court, the question of the power of the President in times of rebellion to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The Administration is determined to settle this question immediately, as there are several cases pending and additional ones springing up daily.

The Wisconsin case is that upon which the Administration expect to make issue.

Rock Island Decision Reversed.

New York, January 31.

A special Washington dispatch says the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Court below in the *Rock Island* case. It is required that three points on the Iowa side of the river shall be removed. Three judges dissented. Justice Miller, who was counsel in the case, of course did not act.

A test of an eleven-inch Dahlgren gun with solid shot at Washington, on Friday, succeeded in shattering a wrought iron target, fifteen inches thick. It was not penetrated, but was much shattered, and even the stone wall, against which it was placed, was knocked down. The distance at which the firing was done, however, was only fifty feet.

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Revenue Tax assessed in Washington County, in the Second Collection District of Minnesota, is now due and payable. The undersigned will be in attendance at his office, in the city of Stillwater, from the 20th day of January until the 20th day of February, to receive the same. All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed, within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, according to an Act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1862, for raising Revenue to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

H. R. HUBBARD.

Deputy Collector, Sub-Division No. 5, 2d Collection Dist., Min.

Dated at Stillwater, this 20th Jan. 1863. 203

INDIA RUBBER COATS.

We have India Rubber Coats of superior quality, at extremely low prices -- don't purchase before looking at ours.

LEWY & DANIELS.

June 17, 1862.

HAVANA CIGARS, a large assortment, at the very lowest prices, to close.

CALKE 200.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, &C.

AND DEALERS IN

ASSAYS FOR

HOWE'S

IMPROVED

SCALES.

199 AND 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

So. P. O. Box 5167.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

OF

SHOES.

Ladies' Heavy Leather Shoes, reduced from \$1.00 to 75 cents.

Misses' Shoes, which were sold at from 75 cents to \$1.00, we will now sell at 60 cents.

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

NUMBER 22

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for the publisher by A. J. Van Vorhes.

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(100 words, 100 copies for one month)

One square, for one insertion.

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The Messenger.

Saturday, -- February 7, 1893.

The close struggle and sharp steel

of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight!—SECRE-

TARY STATION, TO THE SOLDIERS.

Arrival of Mrs. Duly and

Children.

From the Market Record.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Duly,

wife and two children arrived at this

place from Dakota Territory—the three

latter, with Mrs. Wright and child, two

of Mr. Ireland's children, and a daughter

of Mr. Everett, having recently been

rescued from White Lodge's band of

Sioux Indians, one hundred miles above

Fort Pierre, Dakota Territory. We

conversed for some time with Mrs. Duly,

from whom we have obtained many

interesting facts relative to her captivity.

The captives all resided at Lake Shetek

at the time of the outbreak—the entire

settlement at that point numbering

probably forty-five persons, men, women

and children. They were attacked by

a band of Sioux headed by White Lodge

and Sleepy Eyes.

We have heretofore given the full

particulars of this attack and the fearful

massacre resulting therefrom. Ten or

eleven of the party were taken prisoners,

about twenty escaped, mostly severely

wounded, and about fifteen were killed.

Of the latter, three women and six young

children were shot in cold blood by one

Indian, and he too, professing friendship

for the whites, and the recipient of many

charities at the hands of the persons who

were killed, and their friends. Among

the persons thus killed was a child of

Mr. Duly, four and a half years old,

pounded to death on the ground by a

squaw.

From the place of their capture, the

captives were taken to Yellow Medicine

Agency, where they remained for a week

or ten days. The Indians then divided

into two parties—one taking the

named prisoners, started for the Missouri

river. They arrived at their destination

on the 27th of October, twenty-eight

days after their capture. They traveled,

after leaving the Missouri river, from

10 to 20 miles per day—the Indians

making a zigzag course, which doubtless

doubled the distance.

It is estimated that from the place of

their capture to the point where they

struck the Missouri, by the route taken,

is a distance of over a hundred miles

and the women were compelled to walk

every foot of the way, wading the

numerous streams on the route, and when

camped, were compelled to chop wood

and carry water, and perform other

menial labor under the supervision of

the squaws.

Mrs. Duly was sold four or five times

to different Indians, and her daughter,

aged about six years, twice; the considera-

tion paid sometimes being a horse, and

at other times, a couple of blankets, and

at one time a pair of moccasins. The

girl was sold for a gold watch, and

again for two yards of cloth.

All the captives were cruelly treated

by the Indians, the enormities of which

treatment we will not attempt to detail.

They were such as only the hellish ingu-

inity of a Sioux Indian could devise and

perpetrate.

On one occasion a daughter of Mr.

Everett, aged about six years, was taken

to the tent by a squaw, with a heavy

stake used for picking out cattle, from

the effects of which she was insensible

for a long time, and not expected to

The squaw complain a great deal on

account of the severity of food, saying

that they lived at the Agency they had

plenty of food and potatoes.

White Lodge's band numbered forty-

five persons, or nearly one hundred, and

the partially civilized and mixed

bloods were the most cruel and bar-

barous in their treatment of the captives.

Before reaching James river, the band

with which Mrs. Duly was captive, started

to return to Yellow Medicine Agency.

Marshall was reported within a short

distance of them. If the Colonel could

have continued his march another day,

he probably could have rescued the

whites and the Indians. It is believed,

however, he was prevented from doing

by the fact that his command was entirely

destitute of food, when he turned back,

his men having been without anything to

eat for a day.

The Indians were making preparations

for a resumption of the war in the spring,

and they said they could come down the

Minnesota river and attack the settle-

ments thereon. They boasted that they

could get plenty of food and cattle,

and that they have both ammunition

and provisions buried in large quanti-

ties at Yellow Medicine. They are

generally short of ammunition, though a

short time before the captives left, a

Yankton Sioux was among them dis-

tributing caps. This being the case, we

do not doubt that they can get powder

and lead from the same source.

A son of Ink-pa-da-tah—who, it is

believed, led the party that massa-

cred the settlers at Spirit Lake, in 1857

—was with White Lodge in Dakota. He

said he had so far taken very little

part in massacring the whites, but that

he would have to wage a war of exter-

mination against them in the spring. He

said the other Indians were confident that

they could succeed, and that in three

years' time the whites would all be driven

from the country west of the Missis-

sippi river. The Indian thinks and says

that the whites are afraid of them, and

this was the reason the Spirit Lake mur-

derers were not punished, which is the

foundation for his belief that his people

can destroy the whites.

Little daughter of Mr. Everett, was

among the captives released; and Mr.

E. had been at Fort Dodge, Iowa, sev-

eral days prior to their arrival, awaiting

their coming. Mr. E. it will be remem-

bered, was severely wounded at Lake

Shetek, and his escape, under the cir-

cumstances, was considered

surprising. His wife was murdered; a

son four years old had been killed before

his eyes, and another still younger, was

alive though wounded when last seen.

Out of his one happy family, then, he

girl alone remains, and of whom a little

the father and daughter is described

as very affecting; and referring to it,

the editor of the Fort Dodge Republican

says:

"The child took the hand of her

father, and he pressed her to his bosom,

but not a word was spoken by either.

The joy of meeting the sole remnant

of his family was so subdued by the recol-

lection—so vividly impressed upon his

mind by the presence of his child—of

the fate of his dearly loved wife and

darling boys, that the strong man was

overcome with emotion. He wept like a

child. He asked his daughter of her

brother's fate, and she said she did not

know, but she had heard no tidings. She

replied that when she saw him last he

was crawling into the bushes to hide him-

self from the savages. He probably escaped

the tomahawk of the Indian only by

starvation in the thickets of Lake She-

tek."

Mr. Everett, since he left here, broke

his arm—the one that was wounded so

badly—and it is feared that it will re-

quire amputation.

The captives, eight in all, were re-

quired by friendly Yanktons, who paid

a horse for each one of them. Their

captors appeared willing to give them

up, though afterwards two or three fol-

lowed them for several days, expecting

to get Mrs. Wright.

At the Yankton Agency they were

kindly treated by the Agent, Dr. Bur-

leigh, who has since gone to Washing-

ton, and who reports that from the best

information obtainable from spies sent out

by him from the Yankton Agency, it is

believed that there cannot be less than

five thousand hostile Indians collected on

the Missouri river, between the Moro

and Hart rivers, under the Little Crow

and the disaffected chiefs of the Un-

derpas, Yanktons, Blackfeet, Sioux, Min-

neconjongs, Cut Hairs, and other host-

ile bands. The friendly Yanktons have

abandoned their hunting grounds and

gone south and west of the Missouri

river to avoid the hostile Indians.

Dr. Burleigh expresses his belief that

nothing but the timely interposition

of the Government will prevent the utter

annihilation of our frontier settlements.



Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$50 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. For particulars send to: Address: Box 100, St. Paul, Minn. J. J. JAMES, General Agent, Minn., Ohio, Ky.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

Wanted to sell. A partner, with a cash capital of \$10,000, is wanted to engage in the mill business in one of the best wheat-growing counties of Minnesota. The location is on one of the finest streams in the State. The stream never falls and never freezes, being fed by warm springs, and the power abundant for any purpose. There are two falls—one of ten and the other of twenty-three feet—the former being dammed with a dam and a small cotton mill with two runs of burrs. Connected with the premises are three hundred acres of land through which the stream runs and has its source—one hundred of which is the finest meadow land in the State. The premises are within one mile of a navigable stream, afford fine steamboat, and railroad access to all the markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the country. The proprietor desires a partner to take charge of the active business of the concern, with references to the construction of a new mill to meet the growing demands of the country.

Reference is made to the editor of this paper, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom communications can be addressed for further particulars.

MILITARY.—Companies C, F and I, 6th regiment, arrived at Fort Snelling on Saturday from Glenwood. Company H leaves the Fort for Kingston, on Tuesday, to relieve company E, the "Signal Guards."

Dr. Gilkison, who has heretofore successfully treated a large number of our citizens afflicted with diseases of the eyes, is again in our city and can be found at the Sawyer House. See card in to-day's paper.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Senator Wilkinson for bound volumes of the Congressional Globe, containing a record of the proceedings of the second session of the 37th Congress, together with other important documents—all of which we find almost indispensable in conducting a political newspaper. Many thanks, Senator Wilkinson.

Brigadier General Van Cleave returned home a few days since from Rosecrans' army, on a short furlough.

The total number of men furnished the General Government by Minnesota up to Dec. 15th, 1862, as returned by Adjutant General Malinro, is 12,269. Will done, North Star State!

"Hurry Up."

Capt. T. M. Newson will deliver his celebrated lecture, "Hurry Up," at the Myrtle Street Church in this city next Friday evening. Capt. Newson has kindly consented to deliver this lecture for the benefit of one of the Soldiers' Aid Societies of the city, the proceeds of the same to be devoted exclusively to the objects of the association.

The cause alone should insure a crowded house—aside from the fact that we can assure our citizens a rich intellectual treat. Let Capt. Newson have a crowd of house. Price of admission, 15 cents. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

ICE.—Our ice dealers are packing immense quantities of ice. The indications are that the crop will be short in all the southern markets. Even in Chicago the old packers have to go a long distance from the city to get even an inferior quality of ice. Properly managed, ice packing in Minnesota would be a better paying business than army contracts.

PRISONER ESCAPED—\$75 REWARD.

A prisoner named Henry Schumann, convicted of man-slaughter, and having three years yet to serve the State, escaped from the State Prison in this city on the afternoon of the 17th, and has not yet been captured. He is thus described by the Warden: "A German, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair cut short, blue eyes, fair complexion—has a scar from a cut on forehead of right hand. He had on when he left a hickory shirt, dark pants, heavy brogans recently half-soled. Has a bad countenance, and can speak English well."

Seventy-five dollars reward has been offered by Warden Proctor for his apprehension and delivery at the prison in this city.

SUPPER PLACES.—It is not the wicked alone who stand on slippery places. Since the thaw a week ago, the streets and roads by places have been a glare of ice. The poetry of motion and the principles of gravitation are observed alike by saint and sinner, the young and aged, the beautiful maiden and the coarse rough of a boy. All alike give manifestations of meekness and lowliness.

Six of the Beecher family are in the army.—Col. and Rev. James Beecher of the 31st New York; Chaplain Thomas K. Beecher, Lieut. H. B. Beecher, Lieut. Fred. B. Stowe, and a son each of Wm. and Chas. Beecher.

Card of Acknowledgment.

Fort Ripley, Feb. 19, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me through your columns to acknowledge the receipt of articles for the sick at this Fort, from the ladies, and the "Ladies' Aid Society," of Stillwater, being the only articles we have at any time received for the sick volunteers at this Fort.

Towels 54; Pillow slips 58; Pillows 30; Sheets 31; Shirts 12; Dressing-gown 1; Hose 13; Drawers 1; Preserved fruits 1 can; Package dried peaches 1; Paper bags; Paper Hops; Package lint; Coverlets 3; Pr. slippers 4; Handkerchief 1.

Fortunately these things came when they were much needed. There were no towels, pillow cases or pillows, and a poor supply of other articles in the hospital. Therefore the ladies of Stillwater are entitled to much credit for sending so much aid without being called upon or solicited.

We had almost come to the conclusion that Fort Ripley was forgotten by the Government and aid societies in supplying the necessities for the sick; but fortunately the ladies of Stillwater remembered us with woman's heart, and the sick soldier was glad to learn that there were some at home who still remembered the sick, and were willing to comfort them.

Very Respy,
F. RIEGER,
Surgeon 8th Reg. M. Vol.

CHIPPWA INDIANS.—Superintendent Thompson has gone to Washington with a delegation of Chippewa Chiefs, who hope to be able to make a more favorable treaty for their removal than could be made with the Agents in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The anniversary of the birth-day of Washington occurring on Sunday, the day was generally observed yesterday, the 23d. Superintendent, Lieut. Governor Holcombe, and Mr. Stickney, Principal of our public schools, at a late hour yesterday conceived the idea of celebrating the day in the usual way, and at 2 o'clock the various schools of the city, numbering some 800 scholars, assembled at the Myrtle Street Church, when, after prayer and singing a national ode by the choir, Washington's Farewell Address was read in most admirable style by Mr. Holcombe.

Owing to the brief notice given, but a small number of our citizens, aside from those connected with the schools, were present.

The occasion throughout was very pleasant, except that it appeared to us that of the three hundred children present every one had the whooping cough—either in the throat, the hands or the feet—the incessant annoyance of which must have been an embarrassing to the reader as it was to the audience. It is to be hoped that on the next occasion of a similar character the disease will have abated.

After these exercises, the entire schools repaired to Eldridge's Skating Park on the Lake in front of the city, where the day was spent as only school children know how to spend a holiday.

THE INDIAN SINGING.—Mr. Wise, of the Mankato Record, has secured the excellent engraving of the Indian execution at Mankato on the 26th of December, which appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated News, and is now prepared to furnish them at 15 cents a copy. The engraving is well executed, while the representation of that interesting scene is said to be faithfully delineated by the artist.

We are under obligations to the publisher for a number of copies. Persons desiring to secure copies of this historic event can do so by addressing the Record Office, Mankato, enclosing funds at the rate of 15 cents per copy.

Remember the lecture at the Myrtle Street church next Friday evening for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society. Go early and take all your friends with you. The cause should enlist the co-operation of all, while the intellectual feast will be worth ten times the cost of the entertainment. Capt. Newson gives his services gratuitously—let us give him a good audience.

FAST "SKATING."—As skating is all the rage just now—especially among the females—we have thought it not inappropriate to give the experience of Bill Berry on the ice, as reported in the "Vermont Winter Tales," in order that our friends may guard against similar disasters. "It was just twenty years ago yesterday," says our narrator, that a party of us fellows went over to Cackin Creek on a skating match. The day was colder than ten icebergs all smooth as glass, and we made up our minds to have a heap of fun. Bill Berry was the leader of the crowd. He was a tall six-footer, of full of pluck, and the best skater in all creation. Give Bill Berry a pair of skates and smooth sailing, and he'd make the trip to Baffin's Bay and back in twenty-four hours, only stopping long enough at Halifax to take a drink. Well, we got to the creek and fastened on our skates, and after taking a good horn from Joe Turner's flask started off in good style. Bill Berry taking the lead. As I was telling you, it was a dogged cold day, and we had to skate fast to keep the blood up. There was little air holes in the ice, and every now and then we would come near going into them. My skates got loose, I stopped to fasten 'em. Just as I had finished buckling the straps I saw something shooting along the ice like lightning. It was Bill Berry's head. He had been going it like greased electricity, and before he knew it was in one of them air holes.

The force was so great as to cut his head off against the sharp corners of the ice. "It's all day with Bill Berry," said I. "And all night too," said Joe Turner. Just as he had got these words out of his mouth, and I looked at Bill's head which had been going it on the ice, all at once it dropped into another hole. We run to it, and I heard Bill Berry say, "quick, boys, quick! pull me out!" I looked into the hole, and there as I am a sinner, was Bill Berry's body, which had shot along under the ice, and met the head at the hole in the ice. It was so shocking cold, the head had frozen fast to the body, and we pulled Billy out as good as now. He felt a little numb at first, but after skating awhile, he felt as good as the rest of us, and laughed over the joke. We went home about dusk all satisfied with the day's sport. About ten o'clock in the evening somebody knocked at the door, and said I was wanted over to Bill Berry's. I put on my coat and went over. There lay Bill's body in one place and his head in another. His wife said that after he had come home from skating, he sat down by the fire to warm himself, and while attempting to blow his nose, he threw his head into the fire place. The Coroner was called that night and the verdict of the Jury was, that "Bill Berry came to his death by skating too fast."

TRUE AS HOLY WRIT.—Antoine Frenier, the Indian interpreter, is out with another communication with reference to the guilt of the sixteen hundred Indian and half-breed prisoners at Fort Snelling. He again avers—that nearly every citizen believes to be true—that two-thirds of these prisoners were guilty of participation in a late outrage upon the whites. He avers further, that it was a matter of choice—not compulsion—that they entered into the murders and raids upon white settlements, and cites individual cases where some of these prisoners committed cold-blooded murder. Mr. Frenier says he knows of but one Indian and two half-breeds who are entirely innocent. These are Other Day, Jack Frazier and Joseph Coursoil. Those who were at Fort Ridgely during those troublesome times will not forget the bravery or the invaluable services of Frazier, who made his escape from the Sioux Agency at the commencement of the outbreak, and reached the Fort. Mr. Frenier, who is a highly educated half-breed, and a true friend to the white race and the Government, says: "I know of two half-breeds and one Indian who are entirely innocent, and these are Jack Frazier and Joseph Coursoil, who left on the morning of the outbreak, and reached the Fort. Mr. Frenier, who is a highly educated half-breed, and a true friend to the white race and the Government, says: "I know of two half-breeds and one Indian who are entirely innocent, and these are Jack Frazier and Joseph Coursoil, who left on the morning of the outbreak, and reached the Fort. Mr. Frenier, who is a highly educated half-breed, and a true friend to the white race and the Government, says: "I know of two half-breeds and one Indian who are entirely innocent, and these are Jack Frazier and Joseph Coursoil, who left on the morning of the outbreak, and reached the Fort. 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